DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 208 974 PS 012 489

AUTHOR	Lentink, Jarmila, Comp.
TITLE	The Child as a Consumer: Selected Annotated Bibliography.
INSTITUTION	International Organization of Consumers Unions, The Hague (Netherlands).
REPORT NO	ISBN-90-70241-03-X
PUB DATE	Jul 78
NOTE	14p.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Advertising; Annotated Bibliographies; *Children; *Consumer Education; *Consumer Protection; Food; Prevention; Risk; *Safety; Toys

ABSTRACT

This brief, annotated bibliography consists of selected references to publications which focus on consumer protection of children. The publications include those published from 1973 onwards by the International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU) and IOCU member organizations. Contents of the bibliography are related to five categories of concern: advertising and children, children's accidents and safety, safety of children's products and services, and consumer behavior and consumer education. An alphabetical list of consumer periodicals quoted throughout the bibliography and the names of their publishers is appended. (Author/RH)

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JULY 1978

ISBN 90 70241 03 X

NOV 18 1981

THE CHILD AS A CONSUMER

Compiled by: Jarmila Lentink

Head, Library and Information Services

Selected annotated bibliography prepared by IOCU as part of its contribution to the United Nations International Year of the Child.

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INTRODUCTION

This selected annotated bibliography attempts to give an overview of what IOCU and IOCU members are doing for the child consumer.

The consumer protection of children covers an enormous area of child products and services and the items selected for this Bibliography should therefore be seen as just an illustration of the way and method with which consumer organizations approach the special needs and problems of children as consumers.

The Bibliography comprises references to publications published by IOCU and IOCU member organizations and covers the period from 1973 onwards. The Appendix contains an alphabetical list of consumer periodicals quoted throughout the Bibliography and the names of their publishers.

Photocopies of or information about any of the items listed can be obtained by writing to the Head of Library and Information Services.

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1 ADVERTISING

(a) Advertising directed at children
(b) The use of child appeal in advertising
(c) Advertising on children's TV

(a) Advertising directed at children:

CANADIAN CONSUMER: AUGUST 1976, pps.13-14. Advertising to children: a moral question. The Consumer's Association of Canada (Québec) and the Consumer Research Group of the University of Montreal examined the question of advertising directed at children. This article outlines the position of the two groups based on their briefs to the provincial government on proposed amendments to Bill 7, Québec's Consumer Protection Act.

J'ACHETE MIEUX: NOVEMBER 1975, pps.24-25. Examples of how children react to advertising and how parents could use advertisements and every day events such as shopping, to educate their children for their role of consumers.

J'ACHETE MIEUX: APRIL 1974. Advertising aimed at children is after two things: the influence on what and how children spend their money, and to use their influence on parents. By adding 'gifts' to products with which children may come into contact, the manufacturer is hiring himself a promoter.

RAD OCH RON: No.10/1973, p.8. Five examples of dubious advertising aimed at children, which have been dealt with by the Consumer Ombudsman. Children are considered to be less critical, and therefore it is all the more important that advertising aimed at children does not take advantage of children's interests and does not contain misleading information, or safety claims, when the product is, in fact not safe.

UTUSAN KONSUMER: JANUARY 1978, p.9. Advertising wins the hearts of children and moulds their values and tastes long before parents become aware of it.

(b) The use of child appeal in advertising:

J'ACHETE MIEUX: OCTOBER 1976, p.9. About the use of stereotypes in advertising involving children, such advertisements aimed at mothers and daughters.

J'ACHETE MIEUX: DECEMBER 1973, pps.6-9. Baby appeal in advertisements.

KONSUMENT: JANUARY 1974, p.27. More and more advertisements use the child's appeal to promote their product.

(c) Advertising on children's TV:

CANADIAN CONSUMER: JUNE 1974, pps.34-35. In October 1971, the Canadian Association of Broadcasters had adopted a voluntary code for radio and TV advertising directed at children. Consumers' Association of Canada undertook to monitor advertising directed at children to determine: (1) whether the code would eliminate the objectionable aspect of such advertising; and (2) the degree of conformance to the code by advertising and broadcasting industries.

QUE CHOISIR? NOVEMBER 1975, pps.24-25. L'Union Fédérale des Consommateurs states its objections to advertising on TV for children.

TEACHING TOOLS: FEBRUARY 1973, pps.12-13. Excerpts from the second round of Federal Communications Commission (FCC) hearings on a petition filed by Action for Children's Television (ACT) calling for a ban on advertising on children's television, held from 9-11 January, 1973.

II CHILDREN'S ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

(a) Safety in the home
(b) Traffic safety
(c) Bouyancy aids

(a) Safety in the home:

CANADIAN CONSUMER: DECEMBER 1976, pps.8-9. What you can do to poison-proof your home and protect your child.

CHOICE: SEPTEMBER 1976, pps.280-285. Australian Consumers' Association surveyed child-resistant and child-proof locking devices for use on doors and cupboards, and child-proof containers.

FORBRUKER RAPPORTEN: No.8/1976, pps.48-51. Almost 40 per cent of all deaths by accident in 1974 happened in the home. Detergents, sharp knives, medicine bottles, plastic bags, cigarettes and matches must be kept out of reach of small children, says the article. Attempts are now being made to strengthen Scandinavian co-operation in the field of product safety.

RAD OCH RON: DECEMBER 1977, p.2. The National Board for Consumer Policy (NBCP) takes part in a Scandinavian project for an accident surveillance system which should help in collecting data on children's accidents in the home.

RAD OCH RON: No.3/1975, pps.22-23. Most child accidents happen in the home – 70 per cent. Suffocation, burns and poisoning top the list. Most deaths are caused by drowning or traffic accidents.

TAENK: NOVEMBER 1976, pps.3-4. Fireworks are still sold to children inspite of the ban on sale to young persons under 18. Article calls for an intensive information campaign, an effective ban on dangerous fireworks and fireworks which have to be held in the hand or in the mouth. Tables show the incidence and nature of accidents with fireworks.

TEST: MAY 1976, pps.56-58. 60 children die and 30,000 become seriously ill every year by mistaking medicines or household cleaners for something they like to eat or drink. Article gives advice on storage of hazardous products and tells about the few child-safe containers on the market.

(b) Traffic safety:

FORBRUKER RAPPORTEN: No.9/1973, pps.18-21. 'Cycling ability is not the same as traffic maturity'. Article looks at how this applies to children.

FORBRUKER RAPPORTEN: No.4/1975, pps.24-30. The parents feeling of safety after they have installed children's safety seats may not be justified. Out of 14 models tested, only two were considered satisfactory.

NEYTENDABLADID: No.1/1975. 98 children under the age of 16 were involved in traffic accidents in 1974. Compared with statistics for 1953, there is a marked decrease which the Consumers' Union of Iceland ascribes to the provisions of 1965 regulations which allow building of playgrounds within the residential areas only. It is felt, however, that more education is needed.

TEST: JULY 1977, pps.25-30. Children's safety belts are made safer now, but can become unsafe through poor installation. Ratings on eleven brands.

VERBRAUCHER RUNDSCHAU: FEBRUARY 1978, pps.13-14. Child in traffic. Tables give statistics for traffic accidents in 1975, show type of vehicle involved, and age group of the injured. (This whole issue is devoted to the theme of the child as a consumer.)

NOTE: Child safety restraints are tested regularly by IOCU member organizations. The tests sometimes take the form of a joint test project as for example in 1977, when the consumer organizations of Great Britain, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Germany tested jointly samples of marketed brands of 15 safety seats, 11 safety belts and five carrycots.

(c) Bouyancy aids:

CANADIAN CONSUMER: JUNE 1974, pps.8-15. Consumers' Association of Canada tested eleven life jackets approved by the Ministry of Transport (MOT). Only two of the MOT approved jackets turned the subject to a safe flotation position every time.

FORBRUKER RAPPORTEN: No.6/1976, pps.46-48. The labelling committees of the Scandinavian countries have agreed on common quality demands for bouyancy aids. This article describes the most frequently used types of life jackets, their properties, how to use and store them.

RAD OCH RON: MAY 1976, pps.8-12. Approved life jackets bear a label issued by the National Board of Consumer Policy (NBCP), which means that they fulfill certain safety requirements. Market survey and description of 31 lifejackets.

TEST: MAY 1976, pps.48-49. Addressed to parents, this article points out some dangerous aspects of bouyancy aids, life jackets, air beds and rubber boats.

III SAFETY OF CHILDREN'S PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

(a) Toys
(b) Playgrounds and living environment
(c) Language schools and foreign exchange holidays
(d) School canteens
(e) Flammability of children's sleepwear
(f) Food – baby food

(a) Toys:

CANADIAN CONSUMER issues every year the Canadian Toy Testing Council's list of tested toys and the test results. The Council is a voluntary organization founded in 1952 by parents concerned about the quality and safety of toys. The Council's purpose is twofold: first, to acquaint consumers with the good toys available on the Canadian market, and second, to encourage the manufacturers of well-designed toys by reporting test findings directly to the manufacturer concerned.

CHOICE: NOVEMBER 1976, pps.366-368. The Australian Standard of Children's Toys and Playthings (Safety Requirements) is not legally enforced. More influential still is the fact that over 60 per cent of the toys sold in Australia are imported, many from countries where no standards exist.

CONSUMER: DECEMBER 1975, pps.327-329. The paint of 19 toys (predominating colours yellow, red and orange) was examined for the presence of lead, arsenic and chromium.

CONSUMER REPORTS: NOVEMBER 1977, pps.636-640. Consumers' Union visited the American Toy Fair. This report describes 16 typical toys for each age group. The report does not rate but simply evaluates each toy on its own terms.

J'ACHETE MIEUX: DECEMBER 1975, pps.20-21. A toy service centre from which one can hire toys for a nominal fee has been opened in La Chaux-de Fonds. The Centre was set up by a local consumer group associated with the Fédération Romande des Consommatrices.

KEEMAT: JUNE 1973, pps.1-12. Children at play need guidance; by Alma Williams. List of the kind of playthings which will provide infinite possibilities for creativity and enjoyment in one form or another.

QUE CHOISIR? NOVEMBER 1976, 7 pps. A brief survey of children's views on toys revealed that most of them thought they had too many toys, and never made one themselves. Article gives some examples of unsafe and useless toys with advertising message.

QUE CHOISIR? DECEMBER 1977, pps.9-10. Remote controlled toys are usually fragile, expensive and do not give the child an opportunity to participate actively in the play.

RAD OCH RON: APRIL 1976, pps.10-11. The National Board for Consumer Policy has worked out safety regulations for toys which are similar to those already in existence in the UK, West Germany and Holland.

TAENK: DECEMBER 1977, pps.6-8. Lead and cadmium in toy paint. Taenk examined the painting of toys and found that some of the samples contained 20 times the by law allowed 5mg of lead per $100cm^2$ and some of the samples contained 10-100 times more cadmium than others. (There is as yet no law prescribing the content of cadmium in toy paint.)

TOY SAFETY: report prepared by Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs, October 1974, 22 pps. Discusses the problems involved in legislating for the safety of toys, and in particular comments on the draft standard of the European Committee for Standardization (CEN).

VERBRAUCHER RUNDSCHAU: NOVEMBER 1974, 16 pps. Buying toys; 60 per cent of toys are purchased in the period between September and December. This 16-page report argues that toys are more than a suitable Christmas present, that their choice should be exercised with the same care we buy children's clothes and food. Finally it discusses the educational value of toys.

NOTE: The above section does not include test reports on toys. Soft toys, toys for toddlers and assembly toys are tested regularly by consumer organizations. As with other consumer products, they are sometimes tested jointly, eg, in 1975 the consumer organizations of Great Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, France and Germany tested model trains marketed in their countries.

(b) Playgrounds and living environment

CANADIAN CONSUMER: APRIL 1978, p.47. Is your child's environment enjoyable and safe? (Starting with this issue Canadian Consumer will have a regular feature 'Children Consumers'.)

CONSUMENTENGIDS: MARCH 1977, pps.105-107 (reprinted in Warta Konsument: January 1977, pps.13-15). Summary of a RICA (Research Institute for Consumer Afairs, London) survey of children's (age group 7-12) preference with regard to various types of playground equipment. Included are some tips on how to check whether the equipment in use is safe.

CONSUMENTENGIDS: JUNE 1977, pps.277-281. Consumentenbond's inspectors visited several playgrounds. This article tells what they found and what they thought could be improved.

FORBRUKER RAPPORTEN: No.8/1976, pps.3-8. A series of articles look at the need for playgrounds for children in urban areas. Advice on how to bring pressure to bear on local authorities.

QUE CHOISIR? NOVEMBER 1977, pps.16-17. Suggestions on how to make the living environment of our towns better suited to children's needs.

TEST: APRIL 1975, pps.182-183. Playgrounds for children are often equipped with slides which are of poor workmanship and are hazardous.

VERBRAUCHER RUNDSCHAU: FEBRUARY 1978, pps.9-11. Living with children; planning a child's room; layout and purchase of children's furniture.

WHICH? AUGUST 1976, pps.171-174. Nobody knows how many accidents occur in children's playgrounds – but there may be as many as 150,000 a year treated by doctors and hospitals. What are the main causes, and can accidents be prevented?

(c) Language courses and foreign exchange holidays:

RAD OCH RON: No.7/1977, pps.24-26. 20,000 Swedes attended language courses abroad. Most of them went to England. Many students are critical about the courses: their major complaints: they meet too many people of their own nationality.

TEST: JUNE 1975, pps.334-336. Information about conditions, accommodation, prices and how to choose a reputable summer language course.

HOLIDAY WHICH? DECEMBER 1977, pps.159-163. Experiences of 250 CA members and their children with foreign exchange holidays.

(d) School canteens:

CONSUMER BULLETIN: JULY/SEPTEMBER 1976, pps.6-7. Survey of 17 school canteens. Comparison of net weight of food and food ingredients. The meals under inspection were Mee soup and Fried Mee.

J'ACHETE MIEUX: JUNE/JULY 1973, pps.19-21. Comparison of the situation and the approach to school canteens in France and Switzerland.

RAD OCH RON: No.6/1977, pps.8-11. Many children do not eat enough at school, or do not eat at all. Stress, noise, dull dining rooms and lack of knowledge about food are common reasons for not eating at school.

(e) Flammability of children's sleepwear:

CHOICE: NOVEMBER 1974, p.338. Editorial gives examples of compulsory flammability warnings for children's nightware and shows how confusing they are. 'If the labelling provisions are not altered, there should be more education to explain what the labels mean'.

CHOICE: APRIL 1977, pps.137-141. 20 types of children's nightware were tested to see whether the garment could be described as being of low flammability as set down in the Australian Standard AS 1248.

CONSUMER: JUNE 1976, pps.152-154. How easily clothes burn depends on three things; fibre, fabric and design. The replies from 1,255 parents to a questionnaire gave some useful facts about what they chose for their children's nightware.

JOURNAL OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS: SUMMER 1977, pps.34-46. Cost benefit analysis of consumer product safety standards; by Betty F. Smith and Rachel Dardis. This paper investigates the role of cost-benefit analysis and applies such analysis to an evaluation of flammability standards for children's sleepwear.

TEST AANKOOP/TEST ACHATS: FEBRUARY 1976, pps.24-28. Has there been any improvement since the 1971 report on the flammability of children's nightware?

WHICH? JULY 1973, pps.201-204. This report looks at a selection of dressing gowns covering the more common fabrics to find out which met the Home Office recommendations and what happened to them when they were set alight.

(f) Food -- Baby food:

ASIA/PACIFIC CONSUMER: APRIL 1976, (special issue). A new edition of the War on Want investigation into the promotion and sale of powdered baby milk in the 3rd World appeared in May 1975. It now concludes an appendix on 'Breast milk in infant feeding', and reviews the controversy since the report was first published.
The case for breast feeding. Information about the Singapore Breast Feeding Mothers' Group.
Consumer workshop -- How to organize a campaign on infant nutrition.

CONSUMER BULLETIN: APRIL/JUNE 1977, pps.10-11. Promotion of processed baby foods in developing countries leads to malnutrition.

CONSUMER REPORTS: MAY 1976, pps.268-269. Two baby food manufacturers alleged 'some potential dangers' with home made baby foods, including disease, bacteriological contamination, and food poisoning. Consumers Union comments.

FORBRUKER RAPPORTEN: MAY 1976, p.2. One and a half years ago, the Consumer Council asked Nestlé to cease the production of sweetened baby food, with no success. The editorial argues that it is because Norway represents a small market which a multinational company can afford to ignore.

TAENK: No.5/1973, p.11. Breakfast cereals: Kellogs Frost Flakes are being advertised as being good for children. This cereal has a sugar content of 38 per cent and can therefore be both addictive and bad for children's teeth.

VALUE, MAY 1974, pps.17-18. There is a real need to resonsider where nutrition and advertising is going. Is it ethical to advertise, using modern techniques of motivation and persuasion, infant foods in a population that has no chance financially or hygienically of being to use them in adequate quantities?

IV CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

J'ACHETE MIEUX: FEBRUARY/MARCH 1973, pps.18-20. Questionnaire on children's buying habits: their preference and choice.

FORBRUKER RAPPORTEN: No.4/1976, pps.24-27. Pocket money can, when used wisely, be important in teaching children economic responsibility.

MONTHLY CONSUMER: NOVEMBER 1974, pps.32-34. How do children use their pocket money? A survey showed that 50 per cent of children questioned were saving it for a bigger purchase.

PRUF MIT: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1974, pps.3-12. A series of articles devoted to buying habits and consumption patterns of the young consumer. Decision making with regard to purchase of products such as jeans and records is discussed.

TAENK: MAY 1973, pps.11-12. A Scandinavian survey into children's future consumer habits showed that a high proportion of the children wished to spend heavily on luxury goods.

VERBRAUCHER RUNDSCHAU: MARCH 1975, 16 pps. About the young, for the young. Discussion of buying habits and the products and services bought by the young consumer, eg, clothing, cosmetics, travel, drinks, etc.

V CONSUMER EDUCATION

(a) Books and seminar proceedings
(b) Articles
(c) Teaching aids

(a) Books and seminar proceedings:

BOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR CONSUMER EDUCATION; compiled by the National Federation of Consumer Groups, Great Britain, 1975, 30pps.

CONSUMER EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS; prepared by Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs for the Environment and Consumer Protection Service of the Commission of the European Communities October 1976, 300 pages. The object of this study is to look for and formulate the direct courses of action necessary to improve and promote consumer education in schools of the nine EEC countries. CONSUMER EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS; supplement: Nordic experiment in consumer education in schools, BEUC, October 1976, 48 pages.

CONSUMER EDUCATION KITS; compiled by Consumers' Association of Penang, Malaysia, 1974. Consists of three booklets: Students' Guide; Guidelines for teachers; and Ideas for Action. Consumer Education Kit, produced in 1976, consists of five parts on Consumer Complaints; Battle for our Environmemt; and CAP Case Book; Consumer Education Programme for School Children; Consumer Column in the student weekly.

CONSUMER EDUCATION MATERIALS PROJECT: Consumers Union, USA, 1973, 6-part series. Titles: Early childhood consumer education; Elementary level consumer education; Secondary level consumer education; Consumer education in Junior and Community colleges; Preparing the educator; Adult consumer education in the community.

DER VERBRAUCHER ALS MARKTPARTNER (The consumer as market partner) – students' text book. Stiftung für Konsumentenschutz (SKS), Switzerland, 1978, 56 pages, German.

EDUCATING THE CONSUMER: A PRACTICAL GUIDE; by Alma Williams, Co-chairman of the IOCU Consumer Education Committee, Longman, 1975, 210 pages.

THE INDIAN MARKET PLACE: A STUDENTS' TEXTBOOK ON CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION; by Jajie Mandana, President of Karnataka Consumer Service Society. Bangalore, 1975, 116 pages.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONSUMER EDUCATION SEMINAR organized by the Hong Kong Consumer Council and held on 27 August 1976.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMINAR - WORKSHOP ON CONSUMER EDUCATION organized by the Philippines Consumers' Movement and held in Quezon City, Philippines, on 15-16 April 1977.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONSUMER EDUCATION SEMINAR organized by the Consumers' Association of Penang, Malaysia, on 26-30 November 1977.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IOCU ASIA AND PACIFIC REGIONAL SEMINAR ON CONSUMER EDUCATION IN FOOD AND NUTRITION, held in Manila, Philippines, 8-11 January 1978.

(b) Articles:

ASIA/PACIFIC CONSUMER: JULY 1976 (special issue). Priorities in consumer education in developing countries. Consumer education as a university subject. Some dimensions of integrating consumer education programmes into rural development projects. Consumer workshop: consumer education – working with schools.

ASIA/PACIFIC CONSUMER: JULY 1977, p.1. The Consumer Education Advisory Service of the IOCU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific is sponsored by the Foundation for Third World Consumers founded in December 1976 by the Belgian Consumers' Association (Verbruikersunie/Association des Consommateurs). Article outlines the objectives of the service.

CONSUMENTENGIDS: APRIL 1978. Contains a special 22 page issue for the young consumer with information on motorcycles, records and record players, sales, car insurance, advertising, cheap holidays, credit, second-hand goods, etc.

INTERNATIONAL CONSUMER: AUTUMN 1976 (special issue). Consumer education: where do we go from now? by Gertrude Wagner. Evaluation of resource materials; by Stewart M. Lee. Campaigning for classroom consumers; by Alma Williams. Consumer education in Norwegian comprehensive schools; by Astrid L. Aure.

J'ACHETE MIEUX: APRIL 1974, pps.4-5. Five objectives for consumer education to make children aware of their responsibilities as consumers. The objectives, formulated by the Fédération Romande des Consommatrices tell how the child can learn to recognise his needs and tastes, observe his surroundings critically, realise consequences of his behaviour on others, and take decisions.

TEACHING TOOLS: published by the Educational Services, Consumers Union, USA, eight times a year for teachers. Contains discussion topics and lesson concepts based on the articles that appeared in Consumer Reports.

TEST: JANUARY 1978. Starting with this issue, Test has introduced a regular 2-page section for children. Two cartoon children Klipp and Klärchen help the young readers of Test with the problems they have as consumers.

UTUSAN KONSUMER: MAY/JUNE 1977, p.6. Consumers' Association of Penang (CAP) carried out a pilot three-year education programme from 1974-1976 aimed at housewives, students, and workers. Encouraged by the success of this programme, CAP is launching a three-year rural consumer education programme.

VERBRAUCHER RUNDSCHAU: NOVEMBER 1975, 16 pps. Situation of consumer education in Germany and how much has been done since the last report published in 1973.

WHICHCRAFT: published by the Consumer Education Unit of Consumers' Association, Great Britain, eight times a year for teachers. Consists of teachers' notes and students' notes.

(c) Consumer eduation teaching aids:

EXPLORING THE MARKETPLACE: the claims and the facts. Multimedia instructional programme for schools developed by Educational Services, Consumers' Union of US, Inc., 1977.

A PRIMER FOR CONSUMER THINKING: a set of transparencies for use in consumer education. Educational services, Consumers' Union of US, Inc.. 1973

THE RIGHT TO KNOW: six colour films (two devoted to teenagers' problems) prepared for television for the Consumer Rights Campaign. Consumers' Institute, New Zealand, 1975.

SUZIE AND THE SUPERSHOPPER: consumer education pack for school children. Consumer Standards Advisory Committee of the British Standards Institution, 1974.

VISUAL CONSUMER REPORTS: produced by Consumers' Union of US, Inc. Seven 16 mm colour films to help students and community to cope in today's market place.

NOTE: Consumer organizations of Sweden, Norway and Denmark have also been engaged in developing teaching aids for schools.

The German Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Verbraucher (AGV) organizes every two years the International Consumer Film Competition. Started in 1971, the competition has witnessed a steady growth in the number of registrations within the film category 'School TV Films'.

APPENDIX

ASIA/PACIFIC CONSUMER	IOCU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
CANADIAN CONSUMER	Canadian Consumers' Association
CHOICE	Australian Consumers' Association
CONSUMENTENGIDS	Consumentenbond, Netherlands
CONSUMER	Consumers' Institute, New Zealand
CONSUMER BULLETIN	Consumers' Association of Singapore
CONSUMER REPORTS	Consumers' Union of US, Inc.
FORBRUKER RAPPORTEN	Forbrukerradet, Norway
HOLIDAY WHICH?	Consumers' Association, Great Britain
INTERNATIONAL CONSUMER	IOCU
J'ACHETE MIEUX	Fédération Romande des Consommatrices, Switzerland
JOURNAL OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS	American Council on Consumer Interests, USA
KEEMAT	Consumer Guidance Society of India
KONSUMENT	Verein für Konsumenteninformation, Austria
MONTHLY CONSUMER	Japan Consumers' Association
NEYTENDABLADID	Neytendasamtokin (Consumers' Union of Iceland)
PRUF MIT	Konsumentinnenforum der deutchen Schweiz und des Kantons Tessin, Switzerland
QUE CHOISIR?	Union Fédérale des Consommateurs, France
RAD OCH RON	Konsumentverket (National Board for Consumer Policy), Sweden
TAENK	Forbrugerradet, Denmark
TEACHING TOOLS	Consumers' Union of US, Inc.
TEST	Stiftung Warentest, Germany
TEST AANKOOP/TEST ACHATS	Verbruikersunie/Association des Consommateurs, Belgium
UTUSAN KONSUMER	Consumers' Association of Penang, Malaysia
VALUE	National Consumers League, Jamaica
VERBRAUCHER RUNDSCHAU	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Verbraucher e.V, Germany
WARTA KONSUMEN	Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia
WHICH?	Consumers' Association, Great Britain
WHICHCRAFT	Consumers' Association, Great Britain